GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY

FOR THE YEAR

1938-39

MADRAS
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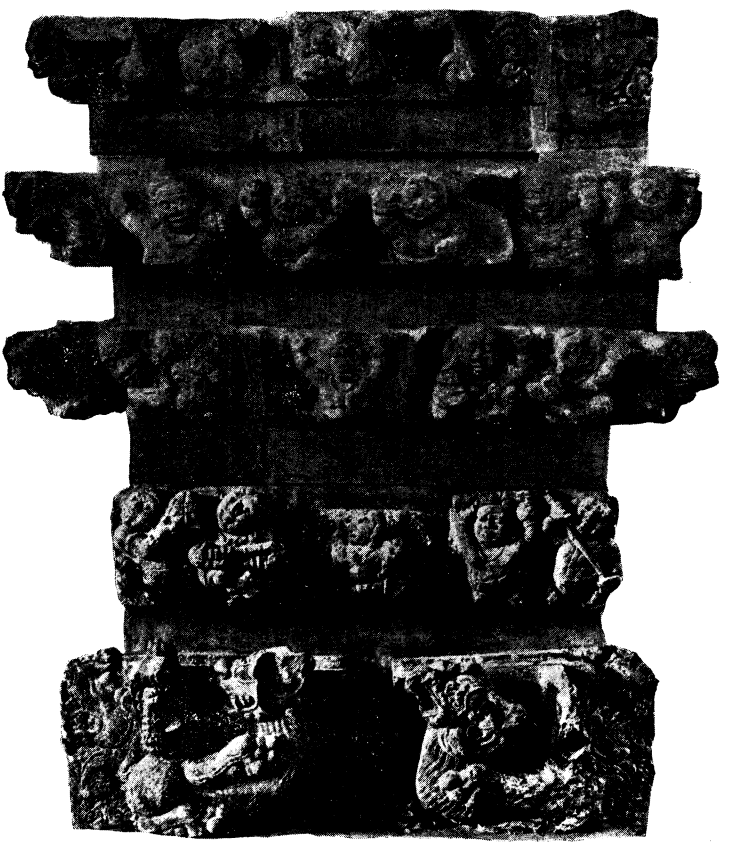


HAMSAS, GANAS, YALIS, ETC., from Kaveripakkam.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1938–39.

The completion of the new block of buildings, giving increased accommodation above for the work of the Curators, and below for the exhibition of Hindu sculpture, marks so important a point in the development of the Museum that it seems advisable to make this report a survey of the present position, rather than the usual summary of the year's working. It is therefore longer than usual.

Though the Museum was founded in 1851 and moved to its present position in 1854, it seems to have been little more than a store-house for miscellaneous collections till the appointment of Mr. Thurston, its first full-time Superintendent, in 1885. Realizing the impossibility, with the means at its disposal, of the Museum doing anything effective unless its scope was suitably limited, and realizing at the [illegible]me time its great possibilities as a centre from which the culture [illegible] natural history of the Presidency could be studied and in [illegible]h objects illustrating them could be preserved, in his first annual report he advocated that attention should be concentrated upon things pertaining to Southern India, a policy that has ever since been maintained. He made investigations in various directions, mainly zoological and anthropological, for publishing the results of which he started the series of Bulletins that still issues from the Museum. Mr. Thurston was succeeded by Dr. Henderson, a keen educationist, whose experience as Professor of Zoology in the Madras Christian College had familiarized him with the needs of the schools and colleges of the city. Some of these needs he saw could best be met by the Museum, and he accordingly inaugurated arrangements for lectures and demonstrations to teachers and school children in co-operation with the local Inspector of Schools. That no museum can do much active work without extensive library facilities was recognized as early as 1861, and as there was no public scientific library in Madras the library then formed by the Museum soon developed into a public one. In 1896 this Museum Library became the Connemara Public Library, with the Superintendent of the Museum in charge as Principal Librarian, a full-time Sublibrarian being appointed in 1920 and replaced in 1929 by a full-time Librarian of gazetted rank. Subsequent developments have all been based on these foundations.

Last year's report commented on the urgent need for explanatory labels and guide-books. A very large number of labels, mostly for the archaeological galleries, have recently been prepared and have been printed in English, Tamil and Telugu by the Government Press, and we take this opportunity of thanking the Superintendent and his staff for the invaluable help they are giving us in this way. The manuscript of a guide to the archæological galleries was practically complete by the end of the year and has since gone to the Press.

The Superintendent is now assisted by six Curators and a Personal Assistant. The Personal Assistant is a graduate trained in the Secretariat. He relieves the Superintendent of all but the more responsible parts of routine administrative work, including the direct supervision of the clerks and of the numerous peons needed to guard the galleries, thus freeing him to devote his main attention to the more important aspects of administration and to the scientific and educational activities of the Museum, without which its administration would be purposeless.

Zoology.—One of the six Curators has the care of the whole Zoological Section and should therefore be fully conversant with all branches of the Animal Kingdom. This is impossible for anyone and, though the small but useful reserve collection is being slowly developed, we are unable to supply specialists with more than a very small proportion of the South Indian material for which they enquire, and thus continually miss opportunities of obtaining their help in the study of the fauna of the Province. The zoological galleries have steadily improved under the care of the present Curator and are now fairly representative. But they need to be supplied with many more educational labels of a type likely to be of interest to the general public, for such cannot be produced without wide reading and careful thought, both of which take time. And, if staff and resources permitted, much more could be done towards showing specimens in their natural surroundings, thus making them both more instructive and more attractive.

We are grateful to Mr. Crichton for his continued interest in our mollusc collection, to which he has added further specimens during the past year, to Mr. Winckworth for his continued help with the naming of molluscs, and to Mrs. Duckworth of Bangalore for presenting the large collection of Indian birds' eggs that had been made by her husband, the late Dr. Duckworth. Grasshoppers of the family Tettigoniidae have been lent to Mr. Henry of the Colombo Museum for use in the preparation of a volume in the *Fauna of British India* series. Work on the shells of the Madras beach has been continued. At the request of the Principal, Medical College, Vizagapatam, a laboratory attender from that college was given training in taxidermy and other museum methods.

Botany and Geology.—The care of the Botanical section is not quite so heavy a task for one man as is that of the zoological section but, as the Curator for Botany has to look after geology as well, he is little if any better off : and the arrangement is one that inevitably means that no active work in geology can be attempted. The Curator has continued his investigation of the South Indian Euphorbias, and has published an interesting paper regarding the original home of the coconut in the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*. A supplement to the Bulletin on the Flowering Plants of Madras City and its immediate neighbourhood by Mr. E. Barnes of the Madras Christian College has been issued as a Bulletin. Work in the gallery has been steadily progressing but is not yet nearly complete. Mr. Barnes made three visits to the Biligirirangan hills

on the south-east borders of Mysore State, taking with him a collector whose expenses were paid by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, U.S.A., to collect both for their herbarium and for ours. We thank both them and him for their continued assistance.

Anthropology and Prehistory.—The Curator for Anthropology also has two sections under his care, and in his case both necessitate active work of a specially urgent nature: in anthropology because of the rapid disappearance of ancient cultures, under pressure resulting from the spread of improved methods of transport and communications; and in prehistory because of the increased interest that recent discoveries have aroused in it, some of them in and around Madras. From Mr. Thurston's retirement in 1910 till the appointment of Mr. Rangachari as part-time Anthropological Assistant in 1926, the anthropological section like the geological was under the care of the Herbarium Keeper, the first Assistant appointed, whose post later became that of Botanical Assistant. But as a Botanical Assistant could not be expected to have either the time or the qualifications needed for [illegible]thropology, anthropological work ceased. Both collecting and [illegible]stigation are now being pushed ahead as rapidly as can be [illegible]cted of a single Curator, but that unfortunately is very much less rapidly than the rate at which ancient customs and the objects related to them are at present disappearing.

During the past year Mr. G. V. Sitapati of Parlakimedi supplied us with a well documented collection of objects illustrative of the culture of the Savaras, including a complete set of their musical instruments; the Collector of the Nilgiris supplied us with a set of Kota pottery-making appliances; and as caste flags and other insignia, which were once in common use throughout Southern India, are now rapidly going out of vogue, special efforts are being made to secure specimens of what still survive for permanent preservation in the Museum. Enquiries concerning them are being made through official and non-official channels and, though results have not so far been very encouraging, a few examples have been obtained, including the Chandragiri flag of Mohammedans from Tinnevelly, the bull flag of Mahalingesvara from South Kanara, the *tanda* flag of the Lambadis from Kurnool, and a copper standard of the Tengalai Sri-Vaishnavas. The temples and mutts of the caste gurus seem to be almost the only places where such things now survive, and we appeal to the head of each of them to see that the caste which he represents has one or more specimens of its ancient insignia placed here for permanent preservation before they finally disappear, thus helping to make the collection a fully representative one. An interesting boomerang, used by the Kolis of Gujerat, was presented by Prof. Ghurye of the Sociology Department of Bombay University for comparison with South Indian types. The Curator has continued his studies of the Paniyans of the Wynad and has been paying attention to their palmar papillary patterns. He has also commenced a study of the Kurichiyans of the same district, among whom matriarchal institutions

still flourish. Their culture seems likely to hold the key needed for the interpretation of certain sociological problems of the Malabar Coast.

The prehistoric collections, which have long included the important material gathered together by early workers on South Indian prehistory, Breeks, Bruce Foote and Rea, have been considerably augmented during the year both by gifts and by exchange. Our share of the Yale-Cambridge Expedition's collections has now reached us and includes useful examples of the prehistoric cultures of Kashmir, Sind, the Narbada valley and Kurnool. At the invitation of Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Manley of Nellore I went with the Curator to inspect the large collection of palaeoliths that has been carefully gathered together from that neighbourhood by them and their daughters over a number of years, and to visit such of the sites as the short time at our disposal would permit. We felt that the collection was one which ought if possible not to be dispersed till it had been sufficiently worked out for publication of results, but we were able to bring away a number of characteristic duplicat[redacted] from the immediate vicinity of Nellore, some collected by ourse[redacted] but mostly presented. Sir Leonard Woolley has presented a s[redacted] but interesting series of stone implements, potsherds and slag [redacted] Kupgal, Vijayanagar and Maski. Mr. E. C. Worman of Harward University has collected palaeoliths and potsherds from several ancient sites in the Tamil country and has left us a large series of both as the share of his collections to remain in India; and Prof. Jouveau-Dubreuil has presented us with antiquities from Virapatnam, an ancient bead-manufacturing centre in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry.

Two interesting discoveries of pottery made in Madras during the year were brought to our notice and investigated so far as time permitted. While digging sand in the compound of Vidyodaya School, Mambalam, those in charge came upon what at first appeared to be pottery burial urns of the usual type. Investigation by the Curator showed, however, that they had all been carefully made without bottoms and must have been used for accumulating water when the deposit of sand still formed part of a stream bed. A particularly fine specimen was removed entire to the Museum and on cleaning proved to be perforated by a pair of holes situated opposite one another, each shaped for the insertion of a hand, so it was presumably necessary to move them fairly often from one place to another, or perhaps to vary their depth in accordance with variations in rainfall. It has unfortunately cracked very badly on drying and will have to be carefully reconstructed and the pieces fastened together. In a Kilpauk compound belonging to Mr. M. A. Tirunarayanachari fragments of pots and pottery sarcophagi were found up to a depth of about 16 feet from the surface during the digging of a well. This being a much greater depth than any at which sarcophagi had previously been found, and the pottery of which the sarcophagi had been made being much better

in quality and the legs more finely pointed than in any yet known, Mr. Tirunarayanachari kindly permitted the excavation to remain open for several days to admit of careful examination. The Curator for Anthropology had to go on a long delayed tour immediately, and I was fully occupied with work that could not be put off in connexion with the new extension, but fortunately Mr. V. D. Krishnaswami was free and kindly offered his services. As he had to go away immediately the work was done, he left all the specimens here to await investigation on his return.

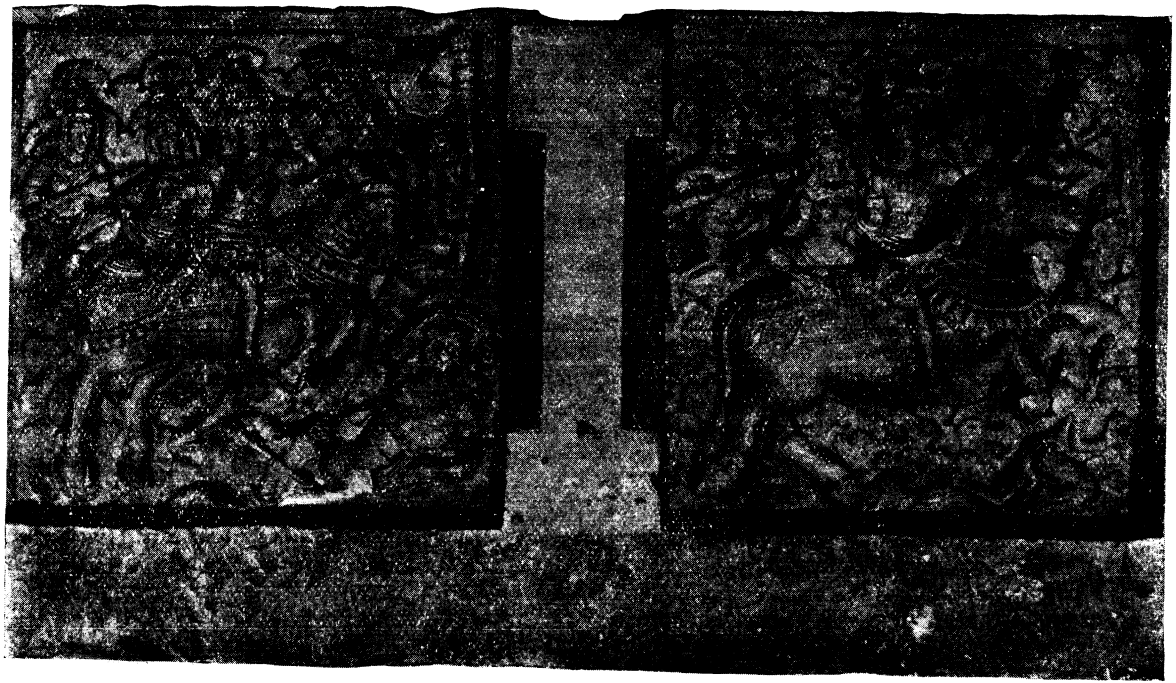
Archaeology.—It has been in the Archaelogical section, however, that the greatest progress has been made, the complete rearrangement of the whole collection of Hindu sculpture in stone, necessitated alike by the number of excellent specimens recently added and by the completion of the new extension, having required a large part of my time and attention in addition to that of the Curator for Archaeology. Until 1925 the archaelogical section included numismatics, and the amount of work involved in dealing with the acquisition and distribution of treasure trove finds of coins and with the various enquires made about archaeological matters generally and coins in particular, led to the investigation and cataloguing of all parts of the section falling grievously into arrears. Since the separation of numismatics and (later) prehistory these arrears have been getting steadily lessened, but it will take several more years before they can be finally wiped out. This year, indeed, owing to the extra work that has had to be done on Hindu sculpture, they have even temporarily increased, but the ground thus lost will I believe soon be made good when the new extension is finally occupied.

The collection has long included a unique series of Buddhist sculptures from Amaravati and other Buddhist sites in the Province, the detailed study and cataloguing of which is still far from complete; an unrivalled and steadily increasing collection of Hindu metal images for which, though they were catalogued in 1932, a supplementary catalogue is already needed; a fine series of copper plate grants not catalogued in detail since 1918; and a small collection of good Jain sculpture, which still awaits study. But Hindu sculpture in stone has hitherto been most inadequately represented, a large proportion even of the comparatively small collection that existed being of very inferior quality.

The present Curator soon after his appointment set himself to remedy this; and being an artist as well as an archaeologist, with a wide knowledge of where good sculptures were lying in need of proper protection and display, he has already been able to do a great deal towards it. We have further been aided by the Archaeological Survey of India and the Collectors of the various Districts from which the sculptures have come and we take this opportunity of thanking them for their co-operation and help. Hindu metal images come almost exclusively from the Tamil country, especially that around the old Chola capital Tanjore, and are best arranged iconographically, especially as their chronology is as often as not very far from clear. The same arrangement

was followed in the old collection of Hindu sculptures in stone. But an appreciable part of this collection comes from the Telugu and Kanarese country that once formed the kingdoms of the Chalukyas and, even as then arranged, marked and consistent differences between this part and the part from the Tamil country were noticeable. In re-arranging, therefore, a geographical separation seemed imperative, and with the aid of specimens recently added a chronological arrangement of each of the two groups has also proved possible, especially in the new gallery in which have been placed pieces specially selected for the purpose. The ground floor of this gallery has five bays on each side, one of which has been devoted to each of the four consecutive 250-year periods of development from the earliest Tamilian and Chalukyan sculpture of about the 7th century A.D. to about 1600 A.D. when the present or modern period commenced with the downfall of Vijayanagar Empire. The fifth bay on each side has been devoted to sculpture of the modern period. Tamilian sculpture has been arranged on the left of the room with Chalukyan of approximately the same period opposite. And, as South Indian sculpture can only be properly understood when seen in relation to earlier or other allied sculpture from the north, small groups to illustrate this have been arranged in some of the bays of the balcony above. A small guidebook has been prepared during the year and is now in the press, but a thorough study needs to be made as soon as possible and its results embodied in a detailed catalogue.

Only the most important of the acquisitions made during the year can be noticed here. A complete list will be found recorded in appendices II and III. From Hemavati we have obtained several more excellent specimens of Nolamba work, including three beautiful panels from a ceiling (pl ii), a hero stone and several images. From Kaveripakkam has come a large series of interesting sculptures of the Pallava, Chola and Vijayanagar periods, especially the first two. They include a big image of Vishnu, friezes of dwarfs and of geese, lions and yalis (pl i), window ornaments, and a series of corbels illustrating development from Pallava to Vijayanagar times. With the exception of the Vishnu image which was treasure trove, and an inscribed slab and a few sculptures presented by Mr. Mohideen Hussain and Mr. Ramanujam of Kaveripakkam whose private property they were, they were all rescued from among the blocks of stones used as revetments on the P.W.D. tank bund, or were removed from sluices into which they had been built. After all arrangements had been made with the Collector of North Arcot and with the P.W.D. for their removal, objections were raised by the villagers headed by their panchayat officer, but eventually the Collector was able to persuade them to waive their objections, if we would treat them as a gift from the villagers and panchayat officer to which we accordingly agreed. Our special thanks are due to the Collector for the trouble he took in the matter, and also to the Executive Engineer and his local representatives for the care they took in removing the sculptures for us. The Zamindar of Mahabalipuram presented us with a beautiful Pallava image of Ardhanarisvara



AGNI AND YAMA PANELS of ceiling slab from Hemavati.

similar to the one in the Kailasanatha temple at Conjeeveram, a presentation kindly arranged by Dr. Chintamani of Madras University. To both we offer our grateful thanks. The following are the most important inscribed stones that have been received; an inscription of Parthivendra Varma in early Chola character from Mint Street, Madras; a Nagari inscription of Anantavarma Chola Ganga from Urajam village, Vizagapatam district; an early Eastern Chalukyan inscription of Mangi Yuvaraja's time from Masulipatam; and the inscription from Kaveripakkam already mentioned. Useful small collections of sculpture from the north have been supplied by the Director-General of Archaeology and by the Muttra Museum.

Numismatics.—In the numismatic section, owing as already noted above to inadequate staff, the collection of coins fell into a more and more chaotic condition as it grew in size, until 1925 when numismatics was separated from the rest of archaeology under the care of a separate officer. The listing of gold and then of silver coins was taken in hand first, but the latter had not quite been completed when the officer who had been appointed suddenly died, depriving us of the personal knowledge of the collection that he had obtained during the 17 years he had it under his care, first as Archaeological Assistant and later as Numismatic Assistant; so that in spite of the work that he had done the chaos was in a way intensified and a proper handing over to his successor impossible. This made the selection of a suitable successor a problem of unusual difficulty. An application was, however, received from a keen numismatist who had worked under me for some years as the first full time sublibrarian of the Connemara Public Library, when he had shown a particularly high capacity for organization. So, though he had meanwhile become an advocate and was only able to offer part-time service, I recommended to Government that he be appointed and they agreed that this should be done for a year at a time. He has now been working on these terms for about seven years. He has evolved an excellent system of storage and most of the coins already classified have now been fitted into it. Simultaneously with this he has already made good progress with the tentative classification of the immense quantities of copper coins that have been accumulating. In this way he has reduced the previous chaos to order and has, I believe, justified his selection. But, though he gives considerably more of his time than is demanded of him under the agreement, part-time work inevitably gives slower progress than full-time. He has recently completed detailed catalogues of two of the smallest sections of the collection, but no catalogue of any of the larger sections have yet been compiled, even the catalogue started by his predecessor of our large collection of punch-marked coins still remaining unfinished, though he has been working on it throughout. The organization work for which he was specially selected should by the end of his present period, or at most one such period more, have reached a stage from which anyone with the necessary qualifications can carry it on and, in view of the large arrears to be made good, the revival of the permanent full-time

post in place of the present part-time one will need fresh consideration. The main work during the past year has again been that of getting the collection into intelligible order. In addition, the preparation of plaster casts for public exhibition has been commenced, the catalogue of Venetian coins has been published and the catalogue of Roman coins sent to the press.

Chemical Conservation.—The appointment of a Curator for Chemical Conservation arose out of the need to prevent deterioration, through bronze disease and other forms of corrosion, of our particularly valuable collection of metal images, a special need that was first recognized long ago; and to prevent by special methods deterioration that has more recently been recognized in other objects, many of them antiquities that cannot be replaced if they decay. The need was pointed out to my predecessor by Sir John Marshall as long ago as 1918, but unexpected difficulties arose over the arrangements first proposed and, except for a brief six months of work in 1923–24, nothing was done till the present post was established in 1929 and filled in April 1930.

Though responsibility for the proper maintenance of the collections under their care necessarily rests with the Curators of the respective sections, problems continually arise which can only be solved by the use of methods involving a much more thorough knowledge of chemistry and physics than is likely to be possessed by any one who has specialized in other subjects, and it is on this special knowledge that the work of the Curator for Chemical Conservation is based. As the methods used in special conservation of this nature have mostly been worked out in Europe and America, and often need considerable modification before they can be successfully used under the climatic condition prevailing in Madras, research into such matters forms an important part of his work. Even the electrolytic method of restoration of bronzo, for which he was first appointed, had to be adapted to our special needs, never having previously been used for objects of nearly so large a size. Unfortunately the improvised laboratory in which he commenced his work proved inadequate for the washing and drying processes needed after the electrolytic process was finished, as a result of which it was quickly recognized that permanent results could not be expected; so a new laboratory has since been built, in which work could only be started in the summer of 1937 after the transfer and adjustment of the electric plant. The electrolytic process is a very slow one and subsequent washing has to be very prolonged, for the corrosion has often eaten deeply into the metal and if any trace of it remains it will break out again. Of the 20 images varying in height from 3 inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet that have been electrolytically treated during the past year, thirteen have recently been thoroughly washed and given a protective coating of wax to prevent further contact with the atmosphere, the first that could thus be completed. It is too early yet to be sure that the treatment will prove to have

effected a permanent cure, but in one of these images, after treatment on a previous occasion, corrosion soon broke out again with unusual vigour, so they should provide a good test for its efficacy as at present given, and will be watched with special interest.

The electrolytic process seems undoubtedly to be the best available for the restoration of bronzes, but it has one serious drawback—its extreme, and apparently inevitable, slowness. To cope with the needs of our ever-increasing collection, unless means of speeding it up can be devised, it seems clear either that facilities must be arranged for the treatment of a larger number of images simultaneously or that the cruder but quicker chemical methods will have to be more extensively used to supplement it.

A number of other objects have been treated by various methods, including the cleaning of 5,011 heavily corroded copper coins, and some encrusted pieces of prehistoric pottery.

The deterioration of museum specimens is usually an insidious process and is therefore apt to be overlooked until too late to save them, unless the collections are carefully watched for the first signs of it. We have therefore been planning to have regular quarterly inspections by the Curators concerned, in co-operation with the Curator for Chemical Conservation, and the scheme was finally drawn up and put into operation during the past year. In addition to the bronzes, the Amaravati sculptures and prehistoric iron objects have for some time been known to stand in urgent need of special treatment, and experiments to ascertain the most promising methods have been taken in hand, those on Amaravati stone being reported by the Curator as now nearing completion. The inspections have confirmed that these are the things needing most immediate attention, but have also shown attention to the treatment and method of storage of lead coins to be equally needed, bones and pottery from prehistoric sites probably coming next. As it was obviously impossible to examine all the coins in the collection a few were selected at random from each group.

The Curator has continued his study of the effects of moisture and other atmospheric conditions on the collection, and of the chemistry of Indian mural paintings, specimens from 15 well-known sites having been examined during the year, obtained with the aid of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, and the Directors of Archaeology of Hyderabad and Gwalior States. He has also had occasion to experiment in other directions, and such results of general interest as have been obtained are briefly recorded in Appendix IV.

Service to schools and colleges.—Special help rendered by the Museum to schools and colleges is organized on lines that have had to be modified from time to time as the Museum grew and developed. In earlier years the Superintendent used to conduct demonstrations for teachers, and his scientific staff demonstrations for pupils. Only a limited number of persons at a time can, however, see most exhibits sufficiently clearly to follow the points made by the demonstrator, and the large crowds of

pupils sent by the schools eventually proved impossible to deal with satisfactorily, while at the same time gallery work and the research necessary for it steadily increased and the growth of the Museum made it impossible for the Superintendent any longer to deal single-handed with the teachers. The demonstrations for pupils had therefore to be dropped, and the attention of the whole staff is now concentrated upon the teachers, who are themselves expected to conduct subsequently the parties of pupils sent by their schools. Four demonstrations are given to each batch of teachers, one in archaeology, one in anthropology, one in zoology and one in botany. And as widening the general knowledge of each teacher seems to be just as important as helping him in his particular subject, each is expected to attend all the four, though he does not always do so. Thus during the past year 154 teachers were booked to attend, but out of these only 88 were present for archaeology, 74 for anthropology, 46 for zoology (in which two demonstrations had unfortunately to be cancelled, thus about halving the number) and 46 for botany, figures which show that half the number of demonstrations arranged would probably have sufficed. As time taken for demonstrations is necessarily time taken from other pressing work we must appeal to all teachers who send in their names in future to remember that this involves an obligation to attend. The appreciation increasingly shown by most who come tells, however, a very different story from that indicated by the above figures.

Until about two years ago arrangments were only being made for demonstrations to the teachers of Indian boys' schools in the city, many of whom seemed to be expected by their headmasters to attend every year, a waste both of their time and of ours. This practice has gradually been checked so that the year before last Indian girls' schools, and last year also European schools, were included. And towards the end of last year we were requested to arrange for demonstrations to the secondary teachers of the Lady Willingdon Training College and to the teachers of a prominent girls' school not under Government control, which we shall endeavour to do in the current year. From 178 schools of Madras City 8,158 pupils came to see the Museum with 200 teachers, and from schools in other parts of the Province 1,344 pupils with 18 teachers. At the request of the Bursar of the Madras Christian College, Tambaram, a special demonstration was given to 17 history honours students of the College.

Connemara Public Library.—The Connemara Public Library has been steadily increasing in size and in utility, both to the public and to the work of the Museum. For some years prior to the appointment of a full-time Sublibrarian increase in size was, under the circumstances then existing, inevitably producing serious disorganization. This, however, has long ago been righted; and, though it has not yet been possible to catch up with arrears of subject cataloguing, nor with the present limited staff is this likely to happen for some years yet, much has already been done even here. In 1929 a gazetted officer was appointed as Librarian and in 1930 lending both to residents

of the city and to such mofussil libraries as received approval by Government was introduced. Following on the appointment of a full-time officer in charge of the Library, the Library staff has gradually been separated from the Museum staff so as to admit of his taking full control of it, the two having been entirely separated since 1930 ; and from the beginning of April of the present year the Superintendent of the Museum becomes Associate Librarian instead of Principal Librarian, so that his function may be one of co-operation instead of control. The two institutions remain, however, inter-dependent parts of a single whole, and neither can hope to maintain its present level of efficiency without the aid of the other. For the splendid series of scientific periodicals, without which the Library would at once sink to a second-grade institution, is mostly received in exchange for Museum publications ; while the vitality of the Museum is dependent on the proper preservation and ready availability of these and other books, and the Museum must therefore retain a share in all decisions regarding selection for purchase. Book selection will therefore be made not by the Librarian alone but in co-operation with the Superintendent in his capacity as Associate Librarian, as will also all plans for alterations and additions to buildings under the control of one that may sooner or later affect the interests of the other. The Library staff also checks half-yearly the small but valuable sets of books kept for ready reference by the Superintendent and each of the Curators of the Museum.

The Library has long been one of the few first-class reference libraries in India, a fact which continues to be of vital importance to the scientific work not only of the Museum but also of other institutions in the city and beyond, especially such as are conducting investigations into the culture or natural history of Southern India. Its first object in book selection is, therefore, to maintain this important service that it has all along been rendering. As the only large public library available here it is necessary for it also to do what it can towards public education through the provision of reviews and books dealing with current problems of wide public interest ; and even in the selection of books of special scientific value the extent to which they may be expected to appeal to the wider public has often to be the deciding factor. But as the central library of the Province, it should be maintained primarily as the repository of all important works bearing directly or indirectly upon its history, culture and natural resources, and considerations of space and funds alike demand that it should concentrate on records that seem likely to have permanent value and importance rather than on books likely to be of less permanent interest for which there will often be greater public demand on account of their current interest and importance. The latter need, though a very real one, should be met by local bodies, which it is never likely to be if the Government library relieves them of the responsibility. Another need, which it has sometimes been suggested that the Connemara Public Library should meet, is for a library of books in indigenous languages. This, too, it cannot meet without either

greatly increased accommodation and staff, or serious detriment to its primary function. The matter was carefully considered in 1920, as a result of which proposals were made for developing on these lines the large collection of such books that already exists in the Library of the Registrar of Books, but unfortunately nothing came of it.

The number of readers who visited the Library was 53,080 during the past year and 55,514 during the previous year, the number of volumes consulted being 124,449 and 125,987 respectively. The number of volumes lent locally was 23,933 and to mofussil libraries 49, the figures for the previous year being 24,819 and 109 respectively. The total number of depositors on the books at the close of the year was 1,844 and the daily average on the books 580, as against 1,659 and 566 respectively in the previous year. Though there has thus been a falling off as regards visitors for consultation there has been an increase in the popularity of local borrowing. Other Library statistics will be found in Appendix VI.

Buildings.—The care of buildings and grounds demands frequent attention, the former chiefly as regards security, the latter tidiness. As the book-cases of the Connemara Public Library are all built into the walls, considerable damage was for many years continually being done to the books by white-ants, and the watch that had to be kept, though only partly successful, was a constant strain on the staff. The accidental discovery that white-ants could not penetrate parafin wax, suggested that coating the inside of the book-cases with this substance with the aid of a hot iron would put an end to the trouble, and after the filling of such holes as were accidentally left in the first coating it has successfully and we believe permanently done so—a fact which may prove useful to others if it becomes more widely known. Much has been done by the Public Works Department to remedy the terribly leaky roofs from which both Museum and Library have suffered, and the trouble has in recent years been considerably reduced, though it still causes much difficulty. The recent increase in the number of burglaries and attempted burglaries in the Museum have shown that additional security against them has now become a matter of urgency. In the rear building the measures decided on have been almost completed. Proposals for dealing with the front building are under discussion with the Public Works Department. Both the Superintendent and the Personal Assistant have quarters in the compound so as to be available night and day in case of trouble arising from fire or burglary, or if the watchmen have anything else of urgency to report.

Though the present staff of Curators, as will have been seen from the earlier pages of this report, is only just sufficient to keep level with the minimum day-to-day requirements of the Museum, two of them have been added without any additional accommodation being provided. This and the healthy growth of reserve collections have combined to produce serious congestion in the rooms where the Curators do most of their work, and has made it

impossible for us in recent years to provide suitable accommodation for students and others wishing to pursue special studies based on our collections, for which local students have therefore now practically ceased to apply. And when in the last year we received a visit of several months' duration from Mr. E. C. Worman, a Fellow of Harvard University, we were only able to give him part of a table in a crowded and badly lighted room. When, shortly before the end of March, we received a similar visit lasting for about a month from H.R.H. Prince Peter of Greece, what he needed fortunately proved to be library rather than laboratory accommodation, or we should have had nothing better to offer him either. The new extension recently completed was designed partly to put an end to this state of affairs, and not only will each Curator now have his own room, but excellent accommodation will also be available for others who may from time to time require to work here. Both because such work adds value to the collections by giving an increased understanding of them, and because the provision of such facilities is for this reason one of the duties of every well organized museum, we hope that now the facilities are again available they will be increasingly used.

The extension that has been built is only a part of what has been planned, but it sufficiently meets our most immediate needs, except for the replacement of the old office building by a more commodious one properly aligned with the new main entrance to the Museum, for which plans have also been prepared. The need to proceed with the rest of the scheme for new galleries is likely, however, to arise before long not so much to meet Museum needs, though additional accommodation for anthropological exhibits is badly wanted, as to admit of necessary expansion of storage space in the Library, which is so situated between two Museum buildings that the only place into which it can expand is into one of them. It extended in 1925 into the room nearest to it, the central room at the back of the ground floor of the front building of the Museum, and before long I believe that the whole of this floor will have to be transferred to it and be separated from the upper floor by the removal of the staircase and insertion of a ceiling. This, so far as can at present be foreseen, should suffice to meet all needs of the Library for very many years; but before it can be effected accommodation will have to be found for the collection of arms and prehistoric antiquities by the extension of the Museum buildings, and the plans already approved for linking up the extension just completed with the front building will I believe be found to provide this satisfactorily, if the connection with the front building is by a stair to the top of its porch and so to the upper floor only.

Grounds.—Madras is a difficult place for lawns, and those by which the Museum is surrounded are a constant problem. Their larger weeds, being conspicuous, can be kept under control without very serious trouble, and the most obvious solution of the problem presented by the rest seemed at first to be to leave them alone to add to the general greenness. This plan

worked fairly well for some years, but eventually weeds were found to be so completely overwhelming the grass as to look very untidy; and as no middle course was likely to succeed, the opposite course had to be tried of eradicating them so completely that seeding within the compound would be practically stopped and future upkeep thus brought within the power of the limited staff available. For the past two years, therefore, additional men have been employed during the periods of most active growth when soil is soft and eradication comparatively easy, with results that have exceeded expectations. With the exception of nut-grass, *Cyperus rotundus*, Linn., and two deep-rooted and tenaceous little Dicotyledons, *Oldenlandia umbellata*, Linn. and *Ionidium suffruticosum*, Ging., all weeds have disappeared from the areas so far dealt with. Nut-grass cannot withstand exhaustion of its tubers by repeated cutting of its shoots, as far underground as may be, the moment they appear; and though it requires close attention, especially in the final stages when it has become weak and inconspicuous, it can also be eradicated without undue trouble. The other two are more difficult as, until they flower, they are less readily seen among the grass, and by that tim they have already replenished to some extent their undergrou stores of nourishment; but they too are now, I believe, un control.

Of the four common indigenous grasses of which our lawns were found to be mainly composed, the popular *harihali* grass or *dhup* grass, *Cynodon dactylon*, Pers., grows so rapidly after rain that much time has to be spent in cutting it till only unsightly stubble remains, just when attention most needs to be concentrated on weeding. So, though excellent where staff is available for regular mowing and rolling, we decided that we could only use the others and one of them, *Eleusine aegyptiaca*, Desf., is so coarse and unsightly when in flower that it was at once ruled out. *Cynodon barberi*, Rang. & Tad., on account of its less conspicuous flowers, was preferred to *Panicum distatachyum*, Linn., but as the quantity available was comparatively small and the two species grow together and are not at first sight readily separable, they were planted indiscriminately. The latter, however, was found to wilt in dry weather in a more unsightly way than the former, while in moist weather it tended to overwhelm it by its stronger and less tidy growth, so we had to stop further progress till it had been eradicated and only *Cynodon barberi* remained. The one drawback that we have so far found to *Cynodon barberi* is its habit of sending out long runners which if they fail, as they often seem to do, to root in the soil below, give a coarse stalky appearance to the lawn and die out altogether into unsightly brown hay in hot dry weather. But it is hoped that next season this drawback may be largely overcome by better preparation of the soil to receive the roots wherever such patches have appeared.

APPENDIX I.

Coins.

A.—Complete list for the Year of Treasure Trove Finds of Coins from the Madras Province,

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
573	Coimbatore district, Kollegal taluk, *Chinchalli* village—				
1–6	Panams : Double ?	Gold.	6	6	6
7–796	Do.	Do.	790	790	790

On or about 11th May 1937 a small iron pot containing 796 small gold coins was found in S.F. No. 36 of the village. Information reaching the Tahsildar of the taluk he recovered the treasure eight days after the find.

575	Nellore district, Darsi taluk, *Voddipad* village—				
1	Piece, in two bits, bearing *hamsa* ?, with tail, etc., on obv.	Silver.	..	..	1
2	Piece, in two bits, to be cleaned.	Do.	..	..	1
3–9	Pieces : to be cleaned.	Do.	..	..	7

Found on 14th September 1937 in the course of digging in the land of Gopaluni [illegible]anakiramayya in the village site. They were quite black when found, but were [illegible]ken to be of gold. The people of the village believed that the types on the pieces [illegible]re representations of Rama, the avatar of Vishnu, and his brother, Lakshmana, [illegible]d thought they were half Varahas.

576	Kurnool district, Pattikonda taluk, *Hampa* village—				
1–15	Varahas	Gold.	15	15	15

Found on 7th February 1937 by two girls who were collecting groundnuts in a field, S. No. 206 of the village, after it had been harvested.

604	South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, *Kuppanatham* village—				
1–28	Panams	Gold.	..	..	28

On 2nd October 1937 found buried in a tamarind grove, R.S. No. 72-2 A of the village, along with three other tiny gold pieces, possibly of jewellery, one of them being a finely worked piece,—the broken head of a tiny *naga*. (See Anthropological Accession No. . . .)

605	South Arcot district, Tirukkoyilur taluk, *Padur* village—				
1	Vijayanagara : Venkatapati ? Varaha.	Gold.	..	..	1
2–313	Panams	Do.	..	..	312
314–5	Japan : 'Kobans'. ..	Do.	..	..	2

On 1st August 1937 while a threshing floor, R.S. No. 238-45, quite adjacent to the village-site, was being swept for drying paddy, a circular object was found just showing from the surface. On being dug around with a stick, it turned out to be the cover of a small casket of bones. The casket, when dug out, was broken, but contained small gold coins which the people of those parts call *milagāy-virai pon* in Tamil, 'Capsicum-seed gold (coin).' The casket with the coins was handed over to two members of the 'Village Vigilance Committee'. When the Deputy Tahsildar of the area went to the village on receipt of information of the find, the two members handed over to him the casket and the coins,—224 small ones and one larger coin. Other leading men of the village produced 60 small coins and 2 rectangular pieces of gold : two women produced 4 small coins, having picked them up in the threshing floor.

611	Chingleput district, Madhurantakam taluk, *Silavattam* village—				
1–2	Vijayanagara : Varaha.	Gold.	..	..	2
3–7	Vijayanagara : Half-Varaha.	Do.	..	..	5
8–324	Panams	Do.	..	..	317

Found on or about 5th September 1937 in a street, S. No. 291 A-5.

A.—Complete list for the Year of Treasure Trove Finds of Coins from the Madras Province—cont.

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
618	CHITTOOR district, Palmaner taluk, *Bisantham* village—				
	1–64 Indistinct: Muhammadan: Variety No. 1.	Copper.	..	..	64
	65-192 Indistinct: Muhammadan: Variety No. 2.	Do.	..	..	128
	(Both varieties are thoroughly worn.)				

In November 1937 when foundations were being excavated for houses in paimash No. 5, a piece of land usually intended for a cattle-stand, the workmen turned up the coins but threw them away as of no interest to them, but they were picked up by the employers.

619	SALEM district, Hosur taluk, *Denkanikota* village—				
	1–2 Vijayanagara: Harihara II: Half Varaha.	Gold.	..	2	2
	3–155 Panams	Do.	..	153	153
	156 (See Elliot, Coins of Southern India, No. 169.)	Copper.	..	1	1

A boy while grazing his cattle on 18th February 1938 in a field, S. No. 7[illegible] came by a small closed copper vessel on the surface of the field, which, on openi[illegible] was found to contain some coins. The coins, which were afterwards recovered [illegible] the police, were 155 gold coins and 1 copper coin.

622	COIMBATORE district, Dharapuram taluk, *Sinnayipudur*, a hamlet of *Kangayam* village—				
	1–22 Panams	Gold.	..	..	22

An inhabitant of the village was on 9th July 1938 quarrying stone in a field, S. No. 1478-A, known as 'Nathakadu',—the quarrying being of stones not below 6 feet from the ground, and amounting merely to the breaking of a bulging piece of rock,—found two tiny mud pots. He reported that on breaking one of them, thinking it to be a ball of earth, he found in it two gold rings and gold Panams and that there were similar coins in the other tiny pot. His nephew who was also present at the time of the discovery of the pots stated that he picked up 6 gold ear-rings known as 'Kovalai Kadukkan', a gold ornament looking like a ring which had screw, a gold spring, about 9 inches long and a gold wire 'neck-band' that the uncle snatched them away, that one of the pots contained about 500 coins similar to those recovered, and that yet another person found another tiny pot which he carried away without breaking it. Only 22 of the coins were recovered.

624	CHITTOOR district, Vayalpad taluk, *Pasalavandlapalle* village—				
	1–5 Mughal: Muhammad Shah.	Silver.	..	..	5
	British Indian:—				
	William IV: Rupees, 1835.	Do.		2	
	William IV: Half Rupees, 1835.	Do.	..	2	..
	Victoria: Rupees 1840.	Do.	..	23	..
	Victoria: Half Rupees, 1840.	Do.	..	1	..
	Victoria: Quarter Rupees, 1840.	Do.	..	5	..
	Victoria: One-eighth Rupees, 1841.	Do.	..	2	..

Found on a heap of mud of the wall of his house which was bored by bandicoots.

A.—Complete list for the Year of Treasure Trove Finds of Coins from the Madras Province—cont.

Accession number.	Find place and particulars.	Metal.	Number found.	Number recovered.	Number acquired.
625	KURNOOL district, Sirvel taluk, *Beeravole* village—				
	1–2 Vijayanagara ? ..	Copper.	2	2	2

Found in a vagu in the village on 21st June 1938 by some boys who were grazing goats, along with a gold ring set with three pearls and a red stone, a gold bead, a silver chain used for linking shirt studs with 2 red stones and a small silver piece none of which, however, was received here for examination.

626	WEST GODAVARI district, Chintalapudi taluk, *Razupotepalli* village—				
	British Indian: William IV: 1835. Rupee,	Silver.	..	1	..
	Probably British and of the year 1835.	Do.	..	About 159	..

On or about 28th May 1938, a treasure consisting of about 160 old silver rupee coins of the year 1835 was discovered by Tamonnia Ramayya and another in the backyard of their house in the village-site. Only one coin was recovered, the rest having been altered by the finders into current coins.

627	KURNOOL district, Nandikotkur taluk, *Bannumukkala* village—				
	1–43 Vijayanagara ? Varahas.	Gold.	43	43	43
	44–45 Vijayanagara ? Varahas (Rough Reverse).	Do.	2	2	2

[redacted]und on 8th February 1938 in a mud pot when digging the foundations for a house on plot belonging to Unnam Ramiah in the village-site.

629	COIMBATORE district, Udumalpet taluk, *Pulavadi* village—				
	1–71 Mughal: Shah Alam II.	Silver.	71	71	71

Found on or about 23rd August 1936 in an earthen pot buried in the vacant site in S. No. 20 of the village.

630	TINNEVELLY district, Kovilpatti taluk, *Terkku Kalugumalai* village—				
	1–24 Panams	Gold.	..	..	24

Found in the village as treasure trove.

B.—Coins acquired from Treasure Trove Finds outside the Madras Province.

(These are all presentations made on behalf of the various Provinces and States).

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
577	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Mandla district, *Bhurka* village—				
	1 Mughal: Akbar		1	..	..
	2–3 Mughal: Jahangir		2	..	..
578	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, *Sadi* village—				
	1 Mughal: Akbar		1	..	..
	2 Mughal: Jahangir		1	..	..
	3–9 Mughal: Aurangzebe		7	..	..
579	UNITED PROVINCES, Agra district, *Agra* town—				

Found in the north-west bastion of the Taj Mahal at Agra, in the course of the execution of pitching work.

	1 Delhi Sultans: Alauddin Mahomed Shah II. ..	..	..	1	..
	2 Mughal: Shah Alam II ..	..	1	..	..
	3 Do. Shah Alam II ..	..	..	..	1
	4–6 Mughal: Shah Alam II ..	..	..	3	..
	7–8 Mughal: Md. Akbar Shah II.	..	..	2	..
	9–11 Mughal: Sahib Qiran ..	..	..	3	..

B.—Coins acquired from Treasure Trove Finds outside the Madras Province—cont.

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number. Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
580	UNITED PROVINCES, Saharanpur district, *Kheri* village—				
	1 Indo-Sassamian	..	..	1	..
581	UNITED PROVINCES, Moradabad district, Thakurdwara tahsil, *Nawada* village—				
	1–9 Mughal : Shah Alam II	..	9	..	..
582	UNITED PROVINCES, Meerut district, Sardana tahsil, Daurala police station, *Mahalka* village—				
	1 Mughal : Muhammad Shah ..	..	1	..	..
	3 Do. Alamgir II	..	2	..	..
	4 Do. Shah Alam II	..	1	..	..
583	UNITED PROVINCES, Muzaffarnagar district, Shamli police station, *Karoda* village—				
	1 Delhi Sultans : Ghiyasuddin Balban. ..	..	1	..	..
	2 Do. M. Qaiqubad	..	..	..	1
	3 Do. J. Firoz	..	..	..	1
	4 Do. Do.	..	..	1	..
	5–9 Do. Alauddin Md. Shah	..	..	..	[illegible]
	10 Do. Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah.	..	..	..	
	11–12 Do. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.	..	..	..	
	13 Do. Allauddin Md. Shah.	..	..	3	..
	14–19 Do. Md. bin Tughlaq.	..	..	..	6
584	UNITED PROVINCES, Hardoi district, Shahabad tahsil, Pachhoha pargana, *Narbha* village—				
	1–6 Mughal : Akbar	..	6	..	..
	7 Do. Jahangir	..	1	..	..
585	UNITED PROVINCES, Kheri district, Bijua estate, *Ratnapore* village—				
	1–5 Vigrahapala	..	5	..	..
586	UNITED PROVINCES, Unao district, Unao tahsil, Unao pargana, *Rau Karna* village—				
	1–4 Jaunpur Sultans : Husen Shah.	..	..	..	4
587	UNITED PROVINCES, Fyzabad district, Bikapur tahsil, *Methegaon* village—				
	1 Delhi Sultans : Firoz II	..	..	1	..
	2 Do. Muhd. III bin Tughlaq.	..	..	1	..
	3–4 Do- Firoz Shah Tughlaq.	..	..	2	..
588	UNITED PROVINCES, Meerut district Baghpat tahsil, *Nawada* village—				
	1–2 Delhi Sultans : Muhd. bin Sam.	..	..	..	2
	3–12 Do. Shams. Altamsh.	..	..	..	10
	13 Do. Firoz Shah I.	..	..	..	1
	14 Do. Raziya.	..	..	..	1
	15 Do. Nasruddin Qabacha.	..	..	..	1
	16 Do. Nasruddin Bahram Shah.	..	..	..	1
	17 Do. Saifuddin Al-Husan Qarlagh.	..	..	..	1
589	UNITED PROVINCES, Fyzabad district, Akbarpur tahsil, Ahrauli police station, *Konderyawan* village—				
	1–3 Mughal : Shah Alam II	..	3	..	..
590	UNITED PROVINCES, Jaunpur district, Mariahu police station, *Barain Kalan* village—				
	1 Mughal : Shah Jahan	..	1	..	..

B.—Coins acquired from Treasure Trove Finds outside the Madras Province—cont.

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number.			
		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
591	UNITED PROVINCES, Moradabad district, Thakurdwar Sub-division—				
	1 Mughal : Shah Alam II		1	..	..
592	UNITED PROVINCES, Basti district, Barriya tahsil, *Ranigaon* village—				
	1–2 Mughal : Jahangir		2	..	..
	3–6 Do. : Shah Jahan		4	..	..
593	PANJAB PROVINCE, Karnal district, Karnal tahsil, *Jundla* village—				
	1–3 Delhi Sultans : Alauddin Khalji. ..		3	..	..
	4 Do. Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah. ..		1	..	..
	5 Do. Ibrahim Shah ..		1	..	..
	6 Do. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. ..		..	..	1
	7 Do. Muhammad Tughlaq ? ..		..	..	1
594	UNITED PROVINCES, Muzaffarnagar district, Shamli police station, *Shamli* village—				
	1 Mughal ; Muhammad Shah		1	..	..
	2 Do. Shah Alam II		1	..	..
[illegible]5	UNITED PROVINCES, Budaun district, *Muhammadnagar* village—				
	1–2 Mughal ; Akbar			2	..
	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, *Gajoli* village—				
	1 Mughal : Jahangir			1	..
602	CENTRAL PROVINCES, yeotmal district, *Bhanbuda* village—				
	1–5 Mughal : Aurangzebe		5	..	..
	6 Do. Farrukhsiyar		1	..	..
	7 Do. Muhammad Shah		1	..	..
	8 Do. Alamgir II		1	..	..
603	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Kola district, *Wukheda* village—				
	1 Mughal : Murad Baksh		1	..	..
	2–5 Do. Aurangzebe		4	..	..
606	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Poona district, Junnar tahsil, *Rajuri* village—				
	1 Mughal : Aurangzebe		1	..	..
607	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Poona district, Junnar tahsil, *Nandur* village—				
	1 Vijayanagara : Harihara II : Half Varaha.	1	..	..	..
	2 Do. Devaraya II : Varaha.	1	..	..	..
608	BOMBAY PROVINCE, Poona district, Khed tahsil, *Kadus* village—				
	1 Mahratta : Sivaji			1	..
609	UNITED PROVINCES, Budaun district, Ujhani police station, *Nasrullapur* village—				
	1 Jaunpur Sultans : Mahmud Shah.				1
	2–6 Do. Husen Shah.				5
610	UNITED PROVINCES, Garmukteshar police station, *Buxar* village—				
	1–6 Mughal : Shah Alam II		6	..	..
612	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Nimar district, *Badsingi* village—				
	1 Mughal : Akbar		1	..	..
	2–3, 6–7 Do. Shah Jahan		4	..	..
	4–5 Do. Aurangzebe		2	..	..
614	BIHAR Province, Soran district, *Basatpur* village—				
	1 Mughal : Shah Jahan		1	..	..
	2–3 Do. Farrukhsiyar		2	..	..
	4 Do. Shah Alam		1	..	..

B.—Coins acquired from Treasure Trove Finds outside the Madras Province—cont.

Accession number.	Particulars.	Number. Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
615	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Chanda district, *Nagri* village—				
	1 Mughal: Shah Jahan		1	..	..
	2–4 Do. Aurangzebe		3	..	..
616	BIHAR PROVINCE, Soran district, *Bangra* village—				
	1 Mughal: Shah Alam II		1	..	..
617	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Nimar district, *Jalandra* village—				
	1 Mughal: Akbar		1	..	..
	2 Do. Jahangir		1	..	..
	3–4 Do. Shah Jahan		2	..	..
	5 Do. Farrukhsiyar		1	..	..
	6–13 Do. Aurangzebe		8	..	..
	14–15 Do. Shah Alam I		2	..	..
621	CENTRAL PROVINCES, Nimar district, *Bondria* village—				
	1–2 Mughal: Shah Jahan		2	..	..
	3 Do. Aurangzebe		1	..	..
623	BIHAR PROVINCE, Hazaribagh district, Chowparan police station, *Bachai* village—				
	1 Delhi Sultans: Sher Shah		1	..	..
	2 Do. Islam Shah		1	..	..
628	UNITED PROVINCES, Saharanpur district, Roorkee tahsil,				
	1 Mughal: Akbar			1	
	2 Do. Shah Jahan		1	..	
	3 Do. Shah Alam Bahadur. ..		1	..	
	4 Do. Rafiuddarjat		1	..	..

C.—Coins purchased or received in exchange.

Accession number.	Particulars.	Metal.	Number or weight.
596	MADRAS PROVINCE, Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, *Coimbatore* town—		
	Purchased by the Curator of the Numismatic section from a scrap-metal dealer.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	2½ maunds.
597	MADRAS PROVINCE, Coimbatore district, Avanashi taluk, *Avanashi* town—		
	Purchased by the Curator in the bazaar.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	1 viss.
598	MADRAS PROVINCE, Coimbatore district, Avanashi taluk, *Anuppapalaiyam* village—		
	Purchased by the Curator from dealers in copper.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	1½ viss.
599	MADRAS PROVINCE, Coimbatore district, *Perur* village—		
	Purchased by the Curator in the bazaar.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	1½ viss.
600	MADRAS PROVINCE, Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, *Pollachi* town—		
	Purchased by the Curator in the bazaar.		
	Unclassified	Copper.	½ viss.
613	UNITED PROVINCES, Cawnpore district, *Cawnpore* town—		
	Purchased from Mr. Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Assistant Accountant, General Post Office, Cawnpore.		
	Imitation of Venetian Sequin. [*See* T. G. Aravamuthan, *Cat. of Venetian Coins* (*Bull., Madras Government Museum, N.S., G.S.*, III. iii.), 4–6.]	Gold ..	1.
620	UNITED PROVINCES, Lucknow district, *Lucknow* city—		
	Purchased from Messrs. Krishna & Co., Numismatists, Lucknow.		
	1–4 Puranas: Cast	Copper.	4

D.—Exchange in the Year.

			Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Miscellaneous.
574	Received in exchange from the Director of Archæology, Gwalior State—					
1	Gupta :	Chandragupta ..	1	..	..	..
2	Naga :	Bhava	..	..	1	..
3	Do.	Pum-	..	..	1	..
4	Do.	Deva-	..	..	1	..
5–6	Do.	Skanda	..	..	2	..
7–8	Do.	Brihaspati	..	..	2	..
9–10	Do.	Ganendra	..	..	2	..
11–12	Kanuaj :	Mihirabhoja (Silver coated).	..	..	2	..

APPENDIX II.

COMPLETE LIST FOR THE YEAR OF TREASURE TROVE FINDS FROM THE MADRAS PROVINCE, EXCEPTED COINS.

(1) South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Kothambakkam village—

(i) *Veṇugopāla* standing with his legs crossed on a *padmapīṭha* over a *bhadrapīṭha* with his two arms in the attitude of playing the flute. His hair is worked into a *makuṭa*. Ornaments—*patrakuṇdalas*, armlets, wristlets, *yagñopavīta*, *udaramndha*, necklets, waist zone with lion clasp, anklets and *pādasaras*. Acquired.

(ii) *Rukmiṇī* standing on *padmāsana* over *bhadrāsana* with lotus in the left hand. Ornaments—*karaṇḍamakuṭa*, *kuchabandha* and usual ornaments. Acquired.

(iii) *Satyabhāmā* standing on *padmāsana* over *bhadrāsana* with lotus in right hand. Ornaments are the same as in the case of Rukmini except that *kuchabandha* is absent in this figure. Acquired.

(2) Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Srikantapuram village—

(i) *Ayyanār*—seated on elephant with right leg dangling and left leg resting on the back of the animal. The right hand holds a crook and the left is resting languidly on the left knee. *Jaṭā* arranged in a *maṇḍala*—usual ornaments. An attendant is shown behind him. Acquired.

(ii) *A devotee*—most probably a prince with his hair worked into a knot. Standing on a *padmapīṭha* in a reverential attitude, the hands held in the *añjali*-pose. Acquired.

(iii) *Pārvatī*—standing on a circular *padmapīṭha* with her right in the *kaṭaka* and the left on the *lola* attitude—usual ornaments. Acquired.

(iv) *Gaṇeśa*—standing on a circular *padmapīṭha*. Acquired.

(v) *Gaṇeśa*—seated on an oval *padmapīṭha*. Acquired.

(vi) *Pārvatī*—standing on a *padmapīṭha* carrying a lotus in her right hand the left hand being in the *lola* attitude. Acquired.

(vii) *Durgā*—on a *padmapīṭha* with features worn and hands partially broken except the one carrying the *kapāla*. Acquired.

(ix) *Karupaṇṇāswāmi*—a village god. Acquired.

(x) *Śūla*. Acquired.

(3) Chingleput district, Madurantakam taluk, Ammanambakkam village.

A set of three copper plates without the ring and seal with inscription of the Vijayanagara King Immadi Proudha Devaraya, dated Saka 1383. The plates record the gift of land to Brahmins of various gotras. The gift was made in *Kārtika māsa, Śukla paksha, Uttāna Dwādasi*. Padavedu Rajya, Kalambur Kota, Madurantaka chaturvedimangalam, Ammanabakkam Agrahara and Accharapakka are mentioned. Acquired

(4) Kurnool district, Dhone taluk, Peddamalkapuram village—

One gold billa .. ..
One gold bead .. .. } Acquired.
One gold billa .. ..
One silver chain .. ..

(5) Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Ward No. III. One brass pot. Acquired.

(6) South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Kuppanatham village—

Broken head of a tiny Naga .. ..
Two small pieces of jewellery .. .. } Acquired.

(7) Kurnool district, Koilkuntla taluk, Kalavatala village—

(i) One necklace containing 32 small pieces of gold, 3 pieces of gold in lac and 3 corals.
(ii) One necklace containing thirtyone small pieces of gold, 3 pieces of wax covered with gold in the centre and three corals. } Acquired.

(8) Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, Karaiyur village. One gold bangle. Acquired.

(9) Tanjore district, Pattukottai taluk, Mudalacheri village. One gold chain. Acquired.

(10) Kurnool district; Sirvel taluk, Alamur village. Eighteen gold beads. Acquired.

APPENDIX III.

Other Notable Additions to the Collection.

1. A large image of the *Jain tīrthankara Mahāvīra*, with a pair of attendants. From Deviagaram, near Tirukkoilur, South Arcot district.

2. Seated *Gaṇeśa* carved in low relief. Vadamarudur, South Arcot district.

3. *Durgā* standing with eight arms. There is a devotee on either side of her. Durga's feet rest on a buffalo's head, below which are two wine pots. From Memalur, South Arcot district.

4. *Pārvatī* seated with one foot resting on the seat and the other dangling; carries a lily in her right hand. From Vadamarudur, South Arcot district.

5. Four armed, standing *Durgā*, beautifully carved with feet broken. From the river bed at Tirukkoilur, South Arcot district.

6. *Gaṇeśa* with the crown and portion below the chest broken and missing. From Keelaiyur, South Arcot district. Presented by the Trustee, Siva temple, Keelayur.

7. *Lingodbhava*. From Mudiyanur, South Arcot district.

8. Inscribed *Vīrakkal* of the time of the early Chola King, Vijayalaya. From Virasolapuram, South Arcot district.

9. Lion pillar showing the animal seated. From Tiruppapuliyur, South Arcot district.

10. Thirty-six wooden carvings of various Saivite deities from a dismantled temple car. From Koyambedu near Madras.

11. *Dakṣhiṇāmūrti* seated on a mound under the *Vaṭavrikṣha*. The hair is arranged in *jaṭābhāra* fashion. He holds his hand in the preaching attitude, the left foot is broken. From Tindivanam, South Arcot district.

12. *Dvārapālaka* in the Orissan style. From Chicacole, Vizagapatam district.

13. Lion pillar showing the animal seated. From Pattukottai, Tanjore district.

14. Graeco-Buddhist sculpture from Peshawar. Kindly presented by the Director-General of Archæology in India :—

(1) Buddha seated with his hands in the *dharmachakra pravartana* attitude.
(2) *Bodhisattva Maitreya* standing.
(3) Fragment showing Buddha's nativity.
(4) Fragment representing the miracle of Śrāvasti.
(5) Carved piece of door jamb showing seated Buddha and attendants.
(6) Frieze of garland-bearers carrying a thick flower roll.

15. Cubical piece with carvings on two sides, representing *Gaṇeśa* and *Pārvatī* on one side, the latter performing penance amidst five fires, and *Lingodbhava* and *Sūrya* on the other side which is somewhat worn. From Mukhalingam. Presented by His Holiness The Mahant of Puri.

16. *Dīpalakshmi* with an opening on the head to fill oil which is covered with a cap crowned by a parrot. Oil drips into the pan held in her hands from a can in her right hand. Purchased locally.

17. Sculptures from Sarnath, kindly presented by the Director General of Archæology in India :—

(1) Standing Buddha.
(2) Standing Buddha broken below the thighs and worn.
(3) Standing Buddha in three pieces and in better state of preservation.
(4) Buddha seated on a lotus with the right hand touching the earth, head missing.
(5) Buddha seated with hands in *dharmachakra*-mudra. Worn.
(6) Buddha performing the miracle at Śrāvasti. Worn.
(7) Fragment showing the monkey offering honey to Buddha.
(8) Prince *Siddhārtha* at school.
(9) Buddha's *parinirvāṇa*. Worn.
(10) Aureole—piece showing two Gandharvas.
(11) Fragment with face of Goddess and aureole.
(12) Fragment of an aureole showing a flying Gandharva and leaves of Bodhi tree.
(13) Fragment of aureole.
(14) Head of deva showing *kirīṭa* and aureole.
(15) Head of a Yaksha.
(16) Head of a goddess with Dhyani Buddha on the crown.
(17) Avalokiteśwara with lotus. Broken at the waist.
(18) Goddess with a *Kapāla* in her left hand. Head and legs are missing.
(19) Māyādevī under the Sāl tree in the Lumbini garden. Broken below the breasts.
(20) Fragments showing Nagas and a devotee.
(21) Fragment showing a danseuse. Broken below the waist.
(22) Tara seated with the right hand in *varada* ; broken into three pieces.
(23) Votive stupa showing Buddha in the principal attitudes on all the four sides.

18. Duplicate specimens of pottery including inscribed seals and forty bricks of different ornamental shapes sent by the Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

19. Nolamba Sculptures from Hemavati, Anantapur district :—

(1) Large ceiling slab showing 3 *Dikpālakas—Agni*, *Yama* and *Nirṛuti* in three panels on their respective vehicles with consorts, followers and royal paraphernalia (pl. ii).
(2) Śiva as *Vīṇādhara Dakṣhiṇāmūrti* seated. The hands holding *Vīṇā* are broken.
(3) *Sūrya* standing with ornate aureole and profusely ornamented all over the body. Hands holding lotus broken.
(4) *Naṭeśa* dancing in the *prishṭha svastika* pose with eight arms some of which are mutilated. Two Ganas on either side of him play the *Muraja* and the cymbals.
(5) Divine seated pair, probably Rama and Sita.
(6) Lintel broken in two pieces, showing a row of geese, various auspicious signs and *Gajalakṣhmī*. There are also representation of Gandharvas, *Śankhanidhi* and *Padmanidhi* (pl. iii).
(7) *Gaṇeśa* wearing a garland of bells, somewhat mutilated.
(8) Makaramukha Gargoyle.
(9) Inscribed hero stone recording the death of a warrior, Erega (No. 17 of Appendix B of Epigraphical Report for 1917).

20. Inscribed stone from Mint street, Madras, with a partly worked figure of *Jyeṣṭhā* on the back. The inscription in Grantha and Tamil is of the 8th year of Parthivendra Varma and records the grant of ninety sheep to the temple of Mahadeva of Tiruchchurattūr in Nayadhiramangalam, Churattūr Nādu, Puliyūr Koṭṭam.

21. Sculptures sent by the Curator of the Muthura Museum in exchange for a bronze image of Nataraja :—

(1) Buddha's head with *Uṣṇīṣa* showing shaven head and *Ūrṇā* in the forehead.
(2) Buddha's head.
(3) Head of Bodhisattva with typical princely crown.
(4) Head of Jain Tirthankara with hair indicated by a line on forehead.
(5) Head of Jain Tirthankara with hair in locks turned backward.
(6) Face of Jain Tirthankara with hair treated in conventional curls.
(7) Kārtikeya riding a peacock and holding Sakti.
(8) Naga with seven hoods holding a wine cup.
(9) Nagi with hood holding a fly whisk.
(10) Fragment of a Cross-bar.
(11) Surya with Pingala and Danda.
(12) Śiva and Pārvati with Nandi and Apasmāra.

22. A slab containing an inscription of King Anantavarma Choda Ganga of the Eastern Ganga dynasty, dated Saka 973 in Nagari letters from Urajam village, Vizagapatam district.

23. *Ardhanārisvara* seated on Nandi, of Rajasimha period, resembling strongly a similar image, in the Kailasanatha temple at Conjeeveram. Presented by Sri Muthia Mudaliyar, Zamindar of Mahabalipuram, through Dr. Chintamani of the Madras University.

24 Carved wooden beam showing *Vriṣabhārūḍha* and *Devī* on either side of a central circular pattern.

25. Sculptures from the police station at Sholinghur.

(1) Devī as *Durgā*.
(2) Devī as *Pārvatī* seated with a single pair of arms.
(3) Worshipper with *Jaṭāmakuṭa* seated in a reverential attitude.

26. Sculptures from Kaveripakkam. Most of these are from the tank bund and were presented by the ryots and their Panchayat President (pl. i & lower part of iii).

Items 62 to 67 were presented by Mr. Mohideen Hussain.

Items 69 and 71 were presented by Mr. Ramanujam, the Moniegar of Kaveripakkam.

(1) *Gaṇa* playing flute.
(2) Kudu.
(3) Carved top of a pilaster showing *Umā* and *Śiva*.
(4) Lintel showing *Gajalakṣhmī*.
(5) Ornamented corner piece.
(6) Dwarf.
(7) Kudu with face in the centre.
(8) Corner of *Yāli* frieze.
(9) Lion and Dwarfs.
(10) Lion head finial.
(11) Lintel of a niche.
(12) Chola corbel.
(13) Lion and Dwarfs.
(14) Lion.
(15) Lion with carved scrolls beside it.
(16) Top of niche.
(17) Kudu showing *Kāliya Kriṣhṇa*.
(18) Lion frieze corner.
(19) Lion frieze.
(20) Frieze of geese.
(21) Seated Sages.
(22) Head of a makara.
(23) Pallava corbel.
(24) Kudu with lion headed finial.
(25) Plinth with Lotus Ornamentation.
(26) Circular finial.
(27) Kudu showing *Veṇugopāla*.
(28) Simulated railing.
(29) *Gajalakṣhmī*.
(30) Corbel with frieze of dwarfs.
(31) Frieze of geese.
(32) Dwarfs.
(33) Makara head and Lion head.
(34) Vijayanagar pillar fragment with figure in all the four sides.
(35) Pallava corbel with figures.
(36) Top of chola pilaster.
(37) Top of pilaster.
(38) Pallava corbel.
(39) Top of pilaster.
(40) Dwarfs.
(41) Finial shaped pilaster top.
(42) Corner of pavilion ornament with hamsa decoration (pl. iii).
(43) Frieze of geese from apse.
(44) Corner of pavilion ornament with makara decoration.
(45) Kudu with face in the centre.

(46) Kudu showing lion head finial.
(47) Dwarfs.
(48) Chola corbel.
(49) Kudu.
(50) Dwarfs and lion.
(51) Half lintel showing elephants and bull (pl. iii).
(52) Lion and dwarf.
(53) Three dwarfs.
(54) *Umāsahita.*
(55) Carved slab showing figures in foliage circles.
(56) Piece of Chola Niche-top.
(57) Dwarfs.
(58) Boar, sword, and *Gaṇḍabheruṇḍa.*
(59) Seated *Vishṇu* (in two pieces—body and head).
(60) Symbolic representation of *Gajalakṣhmī* (pl. iii).
(61) *Brahma's* four faced head.
(62) Monkey (*Hanumān* ?).
(63) Inscribed slab of Rajendra Chola's time.
(64) Piece of pilaster showing *Padmabandha.*
(65) Seated Goddess with head and hands missing.
(66) Yali frieze.
(67) Dwarf (headless) blowing conch.
(68) Head of a Goddess.
(69) *Śikhara* stone.
(70) *Nandi.*
(71) Vijayanagar pillar capital.
(72) Lion.
(73) Dwarf.

[redacted]. Inscribed slab of the time of the early Eastern Chalukyan King Mangi-[redacted]raja recording gift of land in early Telugu. From Lakshmipuram near [redacted]mantasala. Purchased from Mr. Seshayya of Masulipatam.

28. Image of *Kālī* seated on *pretāsana* of early Chola period, from Nekkunram. Presented by the villagers and the President, Village Panchayat, Nekkunram, through Mr. T. G. Aravamutha Ayyangar.

29. De Terra Collections. Stone implements numbering 1,677 being the share of the Madras Museum were sent here from the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The collection includes specimens from Attirampakkam, Dighuvametta, Dhone, Gazullapalli, Kurnool, Manjakaranai, Cholavaram, Narbadda Valley, Rohri, Sukkur, Soan Valley, and Rawalpindi.

30. Paleoliths and sherds of urns and other funerary vessels. Collected by Mr. Eugene C. Worman (Jr.) from various sites in South Arcot, Ramnad, Pudukkottai and Pondicherry.

31. Potsherds, neoliths, specimens of cinder, etc., from Kupgal, Maski, and Vijayanagar presented by Sir Leonard Woolley.

32. Stone implements from Soan Valley, and Chakradharpur. By exchange from Prof. K. P. Chattopadhyay of Calcutta University.

33. A series of potsherds, and beads in various stages of manufacture from Virapatnam. Presented by Prof. Jouveau Dubreuil of Pondicherry.

34. Sherds of pottery from Nellore district.

35. Ethnographic objects of the Koya tribe including a dance head-dress and different types of arrows. Presented by Mr. K. N. Anantaraman, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry.

36. Model of a Paniyan hut.

37. A complete set of the domestic articles, ornaments, weapons, musical instruments, etc., of the Savaras of Parlakimedi area. Collected on behalf of the museum by Mr. G. V. Sitapati.

38. Tengalai Vaishnava copper standard. Purchased.

39. Kota potters' appliances consisting of a simple tournette, planks of wood used as hammers and flat pebbles and potsherds for polishing the inside of the pottery. Collected for the museum by the Collector of Nilgiris.

40. A series of paper models of flags used in Madura.

41. An inscribed bell-metal plate used in magic by Muhammadans. Purchased.

42. Triangular white flag used by the Lambadies of Kurnool. Got by the Collector.

43. A charm in Arabic inscribed on a thin sheet of copper, found beneath the door step of a dak bungalow in Cochin. Presented by the Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Madras.

44. Chandragiri flag used by Muhammadans. Presented by the Collector of Tinnevelly district.

45. Flag of Mahalingeswara temple, Brahmeswar, South Kanara. Presented by the Collector.

46. Wooden boomerang of the Kolis of Gujerat. Presented by Dr. G. S. Ghurye of Bombay University.

47. Images of Vittoba and Rukmayi. Presented by Mr. M. Madhava Rao, Manager, Kanara High School, Mangalore.

48. Syrian Christian and Nambudiri ornaments. Purchased through the Superintendent, State Museum, Trichur.

49. Pottery from Vidyodaya School site, Mambalam, Madras.

50. Pottery from Mr. M. A. Thirunarayanachari's compound, Kilpauk, Madras.

51. Collection of birds' eggs from Mrs. E. S. Duckworth of Bangalore.

APPENDIX IV.

Notes on Special Methods of Conservation, etc.

It has been found necessary to give a protective coating to the restored bronze images. Many of the images are too large for treatment by immersion in molten wax; consequently the wax has to be applied in solution in suitable solvents. Liquid paraffin is not volatile and gives a greasy appearance. Benzene (though otherwise satisfactory) is expensive, and petrol is too volatile to allow time for careful work. A mixture of benzene and petrol is therefore being used, the solution being applied with a soft brush.

The Rochelle salt and caustic soda method was used for treating heavily corroded copper coins.

Regarding the chemistry of Indian mural paintings see "Technique of the Painting process in the Temple of Vijayalaya Cholisvaram in the Pudukottai State" (*Pro. Ind. Acad. Sci.* VII, 4, 1938, pages 282 to 292) and "Technique of the Painting Process in the Kailasanatha and Vaikunthaperumal Temples at Kanchipuram" (*Nature*, CXLII, 1938, page 757).

APPENDIX V.

Visitors, Staff, Buildings, etc.

Visitors to the Museum.—The number of visitors to the Museum during the year is as given below :—

	1937-38.	1938-39.
Total number of visitors (old building)	411,354	387,516
Do. (new building)	434,493	419,150
Total number on Sundays (old building)	183,464	54,024
Do. (new building)	185,840	59,405
Total number on Gosha days	4,541	4,080

The attendance on Dwadasi (3rd January 1939) and Kannupongal (16th January 1939) festival days was as follows :—

Dwadasi (old building)	21,672	50,359
Do. (new building)	21,034	48,491
Kannupongal (old building)	126,506	89,522
Do. (new building)	125,249	93,095

Excluding Dwadasi and Kannupongal days, the total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 262,599 (average of the two buildings) against 275,693 in the preceding year and 304,091 the average of the last five years.

The Museum and the Library were closed at 3 p.m. on the 4th January 1939 on account of the death of the Hon. Sri K. Raman Menon, Minister, Courts and Prisons.

Staff.—Dr. Gravely was on three weeks' leave on average pay from the 11th to 31st August 1938 during which period Dr. A. Aiyappan was appointed to perform the duties of the Superintendent, Government Museum, and Mr. R. Janardhanam, to perform the duties of the Principal Librarian without prejudice to their duties as Anthropological Curator and Librarian respectively.

The Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Sri M. D. Raghavan, was on leave on average pay for one month and twenty-three days from 8th August to 30th September 1938 during which period Sri D. Rajagopala Ayyangar, Head Clerk, was appointed to officiate.

Government have in G.O. Ms. No. 1254, Education and Public Health, dated 3rd June 1938, accepted the proposal of the Superintendent for the change of designation of the six Scientific Assistants to Curators. In G.O. Ms. No. 704, Education and Public Health, dated 27th March 1939, sanction was accorded to the retention of the temporary post of part-time Numismatic Curator on Rs. 120 per mensem for another year from the 24th March 1939.

Sri B. T. Vedamanickam Pillai, stores clerk, retired from service on 30th July 1938 at the age of 60 after a faithful and loyal service of 36 years.

Photographic Work.—The photographer has been chiefly engaged in preparing prints for record, for the bulletin on Amaravati Sculptures and for sale to the public, and enlargements for exhibition in the sculpture galleries. A sum of Rs. 33-7-3 was realized this year by sale of prints and Rs. 45-13-0 by sale of [illegible]ture post cards, as compared with Rs. 65-13-6 and Rs. 62-15-0 respectively [illegible]he previous year.

[illegible]ildings.—The extensions to the Museum Buildings were completed.

[illegible]urs.—The Superintendent paid a visit to Conjeeveram and Kaveripakkam [illegible] 27th and 28th July 1938 and on 27th February 1939 and to Nellore from 20th to 23rd February 1939.

The Curator, Botanical Section, toured to Tiruvanmiyur on 17th September, Pallavaram on 30th September 1938, Ennur on 22nd February and to Vandalur and Covelong, on 18th March 1939.

The Curator, Anthropological Section, toured to Nellore from 20th to 23rd February and to Manantoddy from 2nd to 10th March 1939.

The Curator, Archæological Section, toured to Tindivanam, Cuddalore and Tirukkoyilur, from 4th to 14th April, to Conjeeveram and Kaveripakkam from 30th May to 3rd June, 7th and 8th September 1938 and from 26th February to 5th March 1939, to Hemavati, Hindupur and Madakasira from 13th to 22nd August to Vellore and neighbourhood from 20th to 23rd September, to Mahabalipuram from 24th to 26th December 1938 and to Macheri, Arcot and Kaveripakkam on 17th January 1939.

The Numismatic Curator toured to Coimbatore, Coonoor and Podanur from 16th to 18th April 1938.

The Photographer was deputed to Biccavole and Mukhalingam from 29th January to 24th February 1939 to take photographs of the various aspects of the ancient temples there for use in the sculpture galleries.

The Senior Taxidermist was deputed to Bangalore from 28th to 30th September 1938 to take delivery of a collection of eggs presented to the Museum.

Museum Theatre.—The theatre was used on 31 occasions exclusive of rehearsals against 45 in the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 440 was realized as rent for the use of the theatre. A sum of Rs. 49 has in addition been credited to Government as the Government share of the over-time fees for the caretakers' attendance.

Museum Restaurant.—The restaurant has been leased for a period of three years from 1st December 1936. A sum of Rs. 300 was realized towards rent during the year.

Valuable stock.—The inventory of valuable articles and apparatus, fittings and furniture and the separate inventory of gold treasure trove articles, other than coins have been maintained and duly checked.

APPENDIX VI.

Library Statistics, etc.

The total number of books added to the library during the year, apart from periodicals was 549.

The number of institutions sending their Journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins was 246 as compared with 239 in the previous year. The number of different journals sent by these institutions was 273 as compared with 260 of the previous year. The number of standard works sent by them was 23. Seven new institutions, viz., (1) Mauritius Institution, (2) Nagpur University, (3) Department of Antiquities, Government of Palestine, (4) University of Sydney, (5) Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Benares, (6) Deutsche Kolonial und Ubersee Museum, Bremen, and (7) Director-General of Archæology were added during the year. One new periodical, viz., "New Review," Calcutta, was added during the year and subscription for the journal "Transactions of the Zoological Society," London, and for publications of the Department of Archæology of the Government of India, was discontinued during the year under review, as these are being received by way of exchange.

A temporary special grant of Rs. 300 was sanctioned by the Government for the purchase of the available back numbers of the "American Journal of Physical Anthropology." This was added to the library during the year under review.

The number of books bought from the grant for standard works in diffe[redacted] subjects are as follows :—

Generalia 12, General Science 19, Mathematics 2, Astronomy 7, Admini[redacted] 15, Engineering 7, Physics 6, Chemistry 11, Mineralogy 1, Geo[redacted] Natural History 15, Botany 10, Agriculture 6, Zoology 5, Medicine [redacted], Archæology 12, Philosophy 18, Psychology 21, Religion 22, Anthropology 21, Sociology 33, Economics 37, Politics 29, Law 7, Education 20, Literature 27, History 49, Geography 9, Fine Arts 9, Industry 6, Museums 1, Library Science 3, Reference 2 (including a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica—latest edition) and Biography 24.

Dhanakoti Mudaliyar Library.—Three books of Fine Arts at a cost of nearly Rs. 140 were added to the Dhanakoti Mudaliyar Library which is incorporated in the Fine Arts section of the Connemara Public Library.

Classification and Cataloguing.—All new books and periodicals received during the year under review were classified and catalogued under their respective subjects. Sub-classification was completed for the books on Economics. The League of Nations Publications were classified and catalogued under their respective subjects. A large number of the old and worn-out cards in the Author card cabinet were replaced by new Libraco cards.

Stock taking.—The ten-yearly stock verification of books of the Connemara Public Library was done by the regular staff of the library as per Government Orders.

Furniture and Fittings.—One new almirah was purchased for accommodating the increasing number of costly Fine Arts books. All the chairs in the reading hall were fitted with rubber shoes.

Binding and Mending of books.—A special grant of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned by the Government for binding the books and periodicals of the library, as the Government Press could not undertake this work. The number of volumes bound by private binders was 1,827. Many books which required minor repairs were mended in the library.

Administration.—At the suggestion of the Principal Librarian, the Connemara Public Library will from 1st April 1939 communicate with Government direct, this procedure having been sanctioned by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2754, dated the 3rd December 1938.

Staff.—Consequent on the change in the administration, the designation of Principal Librarian is being changed to "Associate Librarian." Sri B. Kamakshi Prasad Lal, Accountant and cash-keeper of the library, retired on invalid pension after a faithful and loyal service of 28 years.

APPENDIX VII.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM BULLETINS (NEW SERIES).

Natural History Section.

Volume and number.	Description.	Number of pages.	Number of places.	Price.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				RS. A. P.
Vol. I, No. 1, 1927.	The Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar, with appendices on the vertebrates and plants. By various authors.	196	26	8 0 0
No. 2, Part 1, 1930.	Supplement to the Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Manaar, Polychaeta by P. Fauvel, Pycnogonida by B. Sundara Raja, and Alpheidae, by F. H. Gravely.	79	1	2 0 0
Vol. I, Part 2, 1931.	Three Species of Alcyonaria by Sydney J. Hickson, F.R.S. (with three text figures).	9	Nil.	0 4 0
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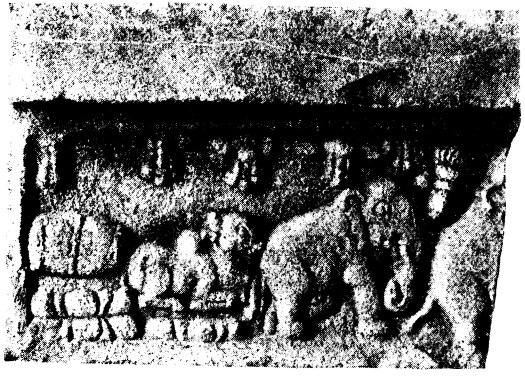
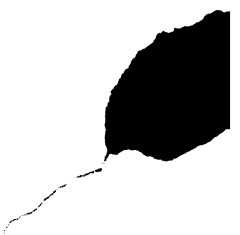


(*Above*) Lintel from Hemavati. (*Below*) Part of lintel, symbolic Gajalakshmi, and hamsa decoration of pavilion ornament, all from Kaveripakkam.



APPENDIX VIII.

TREASURE TROVE COINS AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

The prices are subject to alteration without notice. Coins will not be sent by V.P.P.

Serial Number. (1)	Metal. (2)	Description. (3)	Number available. (4)	Price per coin. (5) RS. A. P.
1	Gold ..	Varahas (Kodur treasure trove, Nellore district), as detailed below :—		
		(1) Coin of a Telugu Chola Chief. 13th Century bearing the legend 'Bujavira' in Tamil-Grantha.	9	8 8 0
		(*a*) Variety 'Bujavi' (Tamil-Grantha).	13	8 12 0
		(*b*) Variety 'Bujava' (Tamil-Grantha).	4	8 8 0
		(*c*) Variety 'Bujaviran' (Tamil-Grantha).	12	8 10 0
		(*d*) Variety 'Bhujaba' (Telugu).	15	8 10 0
		(2) Coin assigned to the Rashtrakuta King Govinda IV (918–933 A.D.) bearing the legend 'Gajja' or 'Gajga' in Devanagari.	14	8 10 0
		(*a*) Variety 'Gaje' or 'Gaji' in Devanagari.	22	8 10 0
		(3) Coin with the legend 'Yana' in Telugu-Kannada.	8	9 12 0
		(4) Coin assigned to the Pallava King Mahendravarman I (about 618 A.D.) bearing the legend, 'Katachitra' or 'Katachinu' in Pallava Chalukyan.	6	8 8 0
		(The coins are irregularly circular in outline, with a number of rough impressions punched on one side, so that this side is slightly concave or cup-shaped. Each coin weighs approximately 52 grains. The coins are picked specimens.)		
2	Do. ..	Vijayanagar Devaraya pagodas	1	15 0 0
3	Do. ..	Krishna Raya full pagodas	7	12 0 0
4	Do. ..	Anantaraman fanams	106	0 7 0
5	Do. ..	South Indian fanams, Vadacheri (North Arcot district), Accession No. 311.	6	0 7 0
6	Do. ..	Rupees of Alamgir II with date	4	0 12 0
7	Do. ..	Rupee of Aurangzeb	46	0 9 0
8	Do. ..	Muhammad Shah rupees	41	0 8 0
9	Do. ..	Do.	167	0 9 0
10	Do. ..	Rupees of Shah Alam II	3	0 12 0
11	Do. ..	Do.	41	0 9 0
12	Do. ..	East India Company, Arcot rupees—Madras Mint.	64	0 11 0
13	Do. ..	East India Company, Arcot rupees—Calcutta Mint.	30	0 11 0
14	Do. ..	East India Company, Arcot half-rupees—Madras Mint.	12	0 7 0
15	Do. ..	East India Company, Arcot half-rupees—Calcutta Mint.	9	0 7 0
16	Do. ..	French East India Company—Arcot rupees.	10	0 14 0
17	Do. ..	English East India Company—Arcot rupee, another type	9	0 11 0
18	Do. ..	English East India Company—Arcot 1/16 rupee.	1	0 4 0
19	Copper.	Dutch East India Company	9	0 2 0

APPENDIX IX.

Classified List of Receipts and Expenditure of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library.

A. Receipts.

	Rs.
Government Museum—	
Coin sales	577
Photo prints and picture post cards sales	79
Publications	178
Rent for the use of the Museum Theatre and premises	440
Caretaker's overtime fee	98
Rent for Museum Restaurant	300
Connemara Public Library—	
Fines on books overdue	37
Catalogue sales	16
Mufassal Library charges	10
Total	1,735

B. Expenditure.

Pay of officers—	
Charged—	
Superintendent and Principal Librarian	9,600
Voted—	
Librarian Special allowance	5,311
Pay of Establishment—	
Personal Assistant, Curators—Zoological, Botanical, Anthropological, Archæological, Numismatic and Chemical Conservation sections, Head clerk and Cash-keeper, Store clerk, 4 clerks, senior and second taxidermists, photographer, theatre caretaker, printer, 6 attenders, 1 daffadar and 32 peons. Sub-Librarian, Accountant and Cash-keeper, Classification clerk 2 clerks, 6 attendants, 2 attenders and 6 peons.	41,454
Other charges—	
Charged—	
Travelling Allowances	109
Voted—	
Rates and taxes	10,878
Travelling allowances	410
Other compensatory	2,224
Pay of menials	2,004
Furniture and fittings	1,766
Apparatus and materials	1,549
Books and periodicals	7,085
Cost of specimens	890
Other contingencies	8,774
Total	92,054

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